and Constitution. Why, sirst men of position in this town are proclaiming and justifying the right of disregarding the Constitution, for allowing an object which cannot be obtained an exemption from military service. He said, after a rewithout departing from it. Have they read history? The speaker here referred to the Greece, Rome, and length from Alison's History of the terrible horrors of ship; no rule of international law was laid down or adoptthe latter-tracing of them to a disregard of fundamen- ed. In view of this fact it was proper to ascertain the law tal law, he stated that these excesses came along step of Georgia on the subject by step-till the atrocities of Danton and Robespierre

public danger the provisions of the law would not be respected. It was that which made France go into such excesses. They began with the lawyers of France. citizens of the State. This was not a compulsory act, but They taught the multitude that Constitutions did not stand in their way; that men might be put to death birth in the nature of letters patent, under the English syswithout process of law. In such cases power falls into tem, where citizenship was ex donatione regis. The perthe hands of the worst of men.

the exercise of the military law where the Constitution he was an alien, but a citizen "ex donatione regis."

The convictions I entertain, as a patriot, of the means to restore the union of these States, and for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, I will never field attest it. The petitioner being a citizen by act of the give up-neither in life nor death, neither in principalities nor powers, neither things present or to come, palities nor powers, neither things present or to come, nor the knife of the assassin will move me from it.— patriation and spurned foreign fealty, ignored monarchs and kingdoms, and proudly accepted the American doc-Loud cheers

He thinks it can be restored by arms yet. I do not. Those who agree with him should fight with him. It complished by the honesty of the people.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have somewhat to say about the attempt to suppress the rebeliion. I always have other cicizens. It was, to say the least, too convenient been in favor of suppressing the rebellion. Perhaps a method of casting upon others the defence of their homes, my mode has not been that of other men, for I have a property, and families. It would be showing too timid a right to judge what mode should be tried. I am for respect for the rights of foreigners to release them from suppressing all rebellions; both rebellions. There are ence is known between her citizens, from whatever clime two; the Secessionist rebeilion South, and the Aboli- they hail. In return for the immunity, privileges, and protion rebellion North and West. I am for suppressing tection granted and guaranted to them, they must recogboth. As for the armed rebellion of the Secessionists nize an allegiance which is legal, and should be natural.—
This was no time for adopted citizens to falter on the road of the South, I commit that to the army of the United of duty. In the hour of sunshine and peace Georgia was States-four-fifths good Democrats-to the abused, out- the home of their adoption and choice, and now that the raged Major-General George B. McClellan. If he is storm of war howls upon her mountains and smokes along not able to accomplish it, it is because it is not in the her shore they must illustrate their adoption by acts of panature of things to be accomplished in that way. If was the only one which could have succeeded. | The speaker then went on rehashing the slang of those who desire to strike the President by criticisms of the policy of the war. It implied the restoration of the Union cy of the war. It implied the restoration of the Union as it was. That's the trouble. All our victories were count of the attack upon his vessel by the Yankee gunboat. Three if the results of his plans-all our reverses followed his Adriondaick. The letter is dated Nassau, July 26. We supersession. From that hour to this there has been make an extract:

There are two rebellions against it. That of the Se-The other is that of the Abolitionists of the North.— supposing her to be a British frigate. I had my colors fly-ling all the time, and the ship not answering my signal, made Pica: Every man must choose which he will act against. I

any such bill since the 4th of July, 1861. I appeal to imagine that I dodged it, for I thought it would strike me the "Globe" for a record of my votes. Now, if any in the breast. I had not time to leave the wheel-house. On bundred bales at 461 a 47 cents per 15. Gold 115. Exman thinks the Union can be restored by war, and feels and on we went. We could plainly see the gold lace on the change 127 a 1274 like it, I tell him it is his duty to enlist. Every man should follow out the dictates of his own conscience, never will, surrender to a Yankee until the last extremity. Thouvenel subsequent to an audience wash the Emperor.—

Let me ask you a few questions. Occupying the poman thinks he should stay at home and put down Abolition Rebels, he ought to do it.

inclination, I am proud to be such ; I believe it is my duty to be such. It is the only party which wisely and nothing to say against the old parties.

He asserted that when the first blow was struck the great mass of the people of the seceded States were opposed to secession, but that the abolition measures which had passed Congress had united them as a man. The war had been subverted from the intent of the bers. He had voted against the first part of the Crittenden resolution, because it did not include the secesobjects of the war.

Confiscation bill, and what is the result? It united the battle field. The spirit of abolition filled the Richmond army with the spirit of demons.

emancipation policy of the President's scheme. Who of as a prisoner. ists are responsible for the loss of life in this war.

labor, and brought 600,000 men into the field for the between Lincoln and Davis upon the sutject, and the Confederacy. The abolition cabal have cost us 250,000 men, whose bleaching bones on Southern soil call for vengeance It is responsible for the present state of things.

If you declare that the Union shall be restored, and sponsible for this anecdote: this course from the dictates of reason, is for the Union.

The hour of trial, of vindication, will soon come. In six months -- in six weeks it may be -- the question will the situation so uniquely advertised, and become tone of be between an eternal separation and a union by com- his bone and flesh of his flesh; but there was one, to her, promise. Which will you choose? It will come. serious obstacle. Men must choose between the Union our fathers made to surmount such impediments. and eternal disunion. I believe the Administration will declare for separation. Then I shall be found in favor if I ever marry a widower, he must have ten children.' of the Union and against secession. The choice must be made, and made soon. It cannot be postponed. We have an enormous debt-accumulating at the rate of \$3,000,000 per day. How long can we endure

-250,000 already having been lost in the same way. Yet you were told that it would end in twenty days. You must soon decide between Union and separation. I am for the Union of our fathers, and will stand by it of the mouth of the river, furnishing a good base of opera--and I ask you to stand by it. It is the palladium of tions against Vicksburg. our liberties. We are in the midst of calamities. Our best paper money is 20 cents less than gold. We have heavy tax upon us-reaching everything-which can- commands who are daily expected to arrive from Western not be repudiated; a tariff, also, which increases the prisons. duty from 44 to 130 per cent. Man cannot stand this but a short time. There is not one single thing which

Confederate sick from below. but a short time. There is not one single thing which shore. is not taxed, except the bright sun of Heaven, the air we breathe, &c. These are terrible facts. Something must be done. The voices of the people must be

If the President wants success, he must come back to the Constitution—he must abide by and execute all the Ohio river. We have no particulars. laws. Say to Congress, " Repeal your abolition legis lation-stay your hands." When this is done, in spite

the Hon. C. L. Valiandigham at Dayton,

An important decision affecting foreign residents has been made by Judge Lochrane, of the Macon, Ga., Supreme Court. The question arose on a writ of habeas corous, brought by an aifen to procure his discharge from the Confederate service : . In delivering the opinion of the Court, Judge Lochrane denounced unsparingly the pretext of foreign allegiance as

tries, that they illustrated nothing that would control Courts The speaker here referred to the Greece, Rome, and here, and that every Government had the power of pre-French Revolutions, for historic parallels—reading at scribing and perfecting its own system of granting citizen-At the time of the secession of the State the law of citi

zenship was controlled under the U. S. Constitution by uniwere reached, and added: "What has been may be."] form rules of naturalization; but when Georgia became a It was the history of the past that in times of great free and independent sovereignty, and prescribed for herself person, at the time of secession, residents in her borders, sons not desirieg to become citizens were required to give notice of the fact by filing in the Clerk's Office of the Courts Let the day of reckoning come and these men will their papers to that effect. The reason of this was obvious. perish as they have done in all ages. Robespiere peris! - The status of each individual was important to be known. ed in atonement for his crimes, etc. By the memories Relying on the fidelity of her citizens, Georgia was desirous of the past, by the histories of the tyraunies of Greece this ordinance the petitioner became a citizen of Georgia; and Rome, and the terrors of the French Revolution, I he was with the scope and jurisdiction of the law, and call on all men to demand of the Administration that it failed to file any paper of contrary import. As a sovereign obey the Constitution. If any man is a traitor, guilty power, the Judge held that Georgia had the right to pass of any act of treason, not for opinion's sake, not for sively within her own mode and manner of legislation. the law, for questions of citizenship were so'ely and exclupolitical differences, let him be proceeded against ac- The petitioner having accepted the citizenship concording to law, and if found guilty let him perish on a ferred, became, on the entrance of Georgia into gallows as high as Haman's. It is because I would the Confederate States, a citizen of the Confederate PHELPS AND BUTLER ON THE NEGRO REGIMENTS avoid these horrors that I call on the President to keep and morally resting upon him. In strictness of language keeps it—in the army and navy; and that no man, not had accepted the benefits of the law, its immunities and in the army and navy, shall be arrested without due pro- privileges, and he, and all in his condition, must, in the opinion of the Court, stand up to the responsibilities it entails. That military service is the duty of the citizen of day endure the hardships of the camps and the perils of the | master to furnish axes and tents. Convention and his own acceptance, then he is liable to military duty. Aliens have always claimed the right of ex- resigned his commission, and asked a leave of absence untrise or the right of carrying their allegiance with their per-Those who agree with him should fight with him. It eign powers when Georgia passed her act of citizenship, is an impelling necessity, manifest destiny, that we be why did they not say so? In the opinion of the Court, men one people. It is in the hands of God, only to be ac- of foreign birth in Georgia at the time of secession, owe their allegiance to the Confederate States by reason of their citizenship in Georgia and the act of the State, and should have no exemption from the duties devolved upon military duty, when, under the laws of Georgia, no differ-

eign allegiance. he had been allowed to do as he wished, it would have The Judge remanded the petitioner to the custody of been accomplished by this time. If it was possible to his officers, with an injunction that he would show his ap- moulding bullets. appress it by armed force, the plan proposed by him | preciation of this country by acts of courage against its enemies.

> The Chase of the Steamer Herald. We have seen a letter from Capt. L. M. Coxeter, of the

At daylight on last Friday morning, I discovered a large listments of troops. I have my opinion about the suppression of the rebellion, and will cling to it. Other men control the powers of the nation, who think the right way to restore the nation is by the force of arms.

Corcoran and Wilcox have been appointed Dingsdier to the ship then rounded to, fired a shot across my stern, and ran up the Yankee flag. I then told the engineer to let the boat go all he knew how. About this time whiz went a rifle shot between our smoke-stack and foremast, about six feet from where I was standing on the paddle box. Bang went a 68 pounder, which struck one hundred yards short and the suppression of the rebellion, and will cling to it. Other boat go all he knew how. About this time whiz went a rifle from Washington last Friday. Great preparations were making to receive him.

Reverdy Johnson has been appointed Lincoln's Frevisional Generals. Corcoran and Wilcox have been appointed Dingsdier to the ship then rounded to, fired a shot across my stern, and from Washington last Friday. Great preparations were making to receive him.

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Reverdy Johnson has been appointed Lincoln's Frevisional Generals. Corcoran and Wilcox have been appointed Dingsdier to the ship then rounded to, fired a shot across my stern, and Generals. Corcoran was expected to reach New York from Washington last Friday. Great preparations were making to receive him.

Reverdy Johnson has been appointed Dingsdier to the ship then rounded to, fired a shot across my stern, and Generals. Corcoran and Wilcox have been appointed Dingsdier to the ship then rounded to, fired a shot across my stern, and Generals. Corcoran and Wilcox have been appointed by the form washington across my stern, and Generals. Corcoran and Wilcox have been appointed by the form washington across my st

and if he thinks he ought to fight the Abolition rebel- You will say I ran an unnecessary risk of life; but all the Mr. Thouvenel is asserted to have alleged that the nawilline for safety. Now came the anxious moment. I saw them clearing away the whole broadside. Steadily and The Confederate steamer Two Hundred and Ninety has sition of Representative and exempt by law from service, I think my duty is to stay at home and fight the vice, I think my duty is to stay at home and fight the sel sheered to starboard, and her whole length was instact. Abolition Rebels of the North, for both rebellions ly enveloped in smoke. Then came an infernal hail of grape, should be put down. I leave it to the army, and the round shot, shell, rifle shots, etc., ocvering the steamer Generals at the head of the army, to attend to the re- soap-suds. Down came our flag-staff, and the British enwith one mass of foam, and literally turning the ocean into my constitutional rights, which cannot and shall not be taken from me, to put down this rebellion; and if any man thinks be should stay at home and put down Abobut my voice soon put things to rights again. Up went the flag-staff with the British flag upon it, and steadily on we Now, I said the Democratic party saved this coun- went. Shot after shot was fired with no better effect, until erals have evacuated Baton Bouge and are going down the try. I am a party man-will continue so, for it is my we had gowwithin a mile and a half of the buoy of a British port, and in sight of a British frigate. How we escaped

without loss of life is beyond my comprehension. The officers of the Herald acted well. Mr. Thayer, Mr. constitutionally administered the Government. I have Banks, and especially Mr. Peck, second engineer, deserve the thanks of the owners for their prompt and efficient ser.

From the Rappahannock Lines.

No train came in on the Central Railroad yesterday, but we learn via Lynchburg that Pope is still retreating, and had arrived at Brandy Station, about midway between Crittenden resolution. It was this, and the proclama- Culpeper C. H. and the Rappahannock river. His rear was tion of the infamous Butler, which inspired the army at | much annoyed by our cavalry, who had captured several Richmond—and made them herees—not excessive num-Yankees. It is stated that there are 3,500 Yankees in Culpeper county.

Among the wounded Yankees at Charlottesville is Maj. sionists of the North; and for the other part, as to the Jas. Savage, of the 2d Massachusetts. He is a brother of the wife of Prof. Rogers, formerly of the University of Virginia. One of their officers, Lieut. Heiwach, of the Pennsylvania Zouaves, asked to be paroled-desired the Capevery man, woman and child, in the South under the tain of the post to release him on parole, saying that his Confederate banner. They said if that proscription company had been disbanded before the battle in Culpeper. was the spirit of the Union Government, let us die on and he had used his best efforts to be kept out of the fight. He was informed that was his misfortune, but it was not the fault of the Confederate Government. He was found Who is an abolitionist? Whoever is in favor of the thank Gen. Pope for being treated as a criminal, instead

ever would reduce the States to the condition of territo- framed, but proposed to obligate themselves to do nothing ries to abolish slavery. Whatever would pervert this against the United States, whilst they were within the war to one against slavery is abolitionism. He who is enemy's lines. The Yankees acceded to their terms .not in favor of these schemes is loyal. The abolition- Pope, or his officers affected to deny the authenticity of the orders attributed to him, and when some of the citizens waited on the Federal authorities to learn upon what The Confiscation measures had put in peril the pro- terms, short of taking the oath, they were to be permitperty of the people of the South, set free 3,000,000 | ted to remain at their homes, the Federal officers rejused slaves, who would come here to compete with white to indicate, saying that a correspondence was going on

matter would soon be developed. Richmond Dispatch 23rd inst.

On Sight and on Demand, - One of Porter's staff is re Judge C-, a well known, highly represented the armies of the South be broken down, unite with me Knickerbocker, on the shady side of fifty, a widower with at the ballot-box in putting down this Abolition rebel- five children-full of fun and frolic, ever ready for a jokelion at the North. Those who feel it is your duty to to give or take, was bantered the other evening by a miss of ight, enlist, go yourself; don't buy up substitutes .- four or five and twenty, for not taking another wife; she laid upon the table for the present. Mr. Yancey being de-You who don't choose to fight, should unite against the rimonial messmate. The Judge acknowledged the fact : Abolition Rebels at the North. I have only to repeat, admitted that he was convinced by the elequence of his fair that in spite of what you have heard, of what has been friend that he had reen thus far very remiss, and expressed discussion of the abuses in the medical department of the said of unfounded and damnable lies, whoever adopts contrition for the fault confessed; ending with offering himself to the lady, telling her she could not certainly reject him after pointing out to him his heinous offence. The lady replied that she would be most happy to take

> "Well," says the Judge, " Name it. My profession is " Ah ! Judge, this is beyond your powers. I have vowed "Ten children! Uh! that's nothing," says the Judge,

"I'll give you five now, and my notes on demand in installments for the balance." Fact. From Jackson, Miss.

this? We shall loose some three-fourths of our army The Enemy on Yazoo River-Breckinridge at Jackson-Arrival of Confederate Officers, &c. [Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

JACKSON, MISS., August 21st.—The enemy have taken Haynes Bluff, on the Yazoo river, which gives them control Gen. Breckinridge arrived here this evening, also the

> Large numbers of Fort Donelson officers are here to meet were referred, without debate, to the Committee on Milita-

Morgan Takes Hopkinsville and Makes for the Ohlo. [Special Dispatch to the Savannah Republican.] KNOXVILLE, Aug. 21.—Intelligence has been received that Gen. Morgan has taken the town of Hopkinsville, Ky., 16

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY .- Our latest reports repr of the loss of life, the destruction of property, etc.—in sent the enemy as advancing from Winchester over the Valspite of all, the Constitution will be maintained and restored to power, and the Union of our fathers will be maintained, and the old flag wave over land and sea.

| Sent the enemy as advancing from whichester over the father will be ley road. At last accounts they were about twelve miles this side of Winchester, with a force estimated at about 10, 000. It is conjectured that their design is to join the forces of Pope in Culpeper.—Rich. Dispatch, 23d inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, VA , Aug. 23; 1862. The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House bills were introduced authorizing the granting of medals for courage and good conduct on the field of battle; to change the organization of the engineer corps; and authorizing the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance stores. A resolution was passed tendering the thanks of Congress to Col. Thos. G. Lamar and command for the defence of

Secessionville, S. C.; also, a resolution of thanks to Gen. J. C. Brackinridge and command for gallant conduct at Baton the second section of the act limiting the act authorizing a Rouge; also a resolution of thanks to Gen. Earl Van Dorn suspens of the writ of habeas corpus and command and the citizens of Vicksburg for their deto raising troops, to await the presentation of a bill from Affairs. the Committee on Military Affairs.

OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YANKEES, TWO LOCOMOTIVES, &c., &c.

FIGHMOND, VA., Aug. 24th, 1862. The retreat of Pope's army is confirmed. A guard of one hundred and fifty men, left to blow up the railroad bridge | taliation in force since the Yankees will not permit his paacross the Rappahanneck river, after the Yankees had role to be recognized, and he says that he will in future imcrossed, was surprised by our men on Thursday, and cap- itate them in their exactions, and retaliate upon them and tured. There were taken at the same time two splendid theirs the cruelties and oppression with which my friends new locomotives and tenders, and five or six cars, which are visited, and will continue this course until our enemy were to have been used by the guard in making their re- consents to make war according to the law of nations. treat after the work was linished. The prisoners arrived

nock, is said to be most encouraging to the Confederate guard at each place.

RAISED IN NE V OBLEANS. RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 25th, 1862. A correspondence between Butler and Phelps is published in the Northern papers.

Phelps made a requisition for arms, accourrements, cloth ing, &c., for three regiments of Africans. Butler replied that he desired Phelps to employ contra-Georgia, is too plain for argument. The thousands who to bands in cutting down trees, and bad ordered the quarter-Phelps replied that he was not willing to become a mere slave driver, having no qualification that way; he therefore

til it is accepted. Butler's rejoinder asks if negroes are any better than the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and informs Phelps sons wherever they might go. But the "change coming that his resignation will not be accepted by him, and that over" them comes too late. If they owed allegiance to for-The matter has been submitted to the Federal War De-

> LATER FROM YANKEE LAND .- MOVEMENT IN-POPE'S ARMY-MCCLELLAN AND HIS ARMY HEARD FROM AT LAST-FROM KENTUCKY THE GUZERILLAS IN MISSOURI-PICAYUME BUTLER TO BE RELIEVED, &c., &c.

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 24th, 1862. The Express has New York dates to the 20th inst., which contain intelligence from Washington the day previous of a most important movement in Pope's army, but the particulars are considered contraband for a day or two. McClellan's army moved out from Harrison's Landing at three o'clock on the morning of Friday, 15th inst, and reached Barrett's Ferry at sundown on the same day .-They crossed the Chickahominy on a pontoon bridge one third of a mile long, and arrived at Newport's News, Hampton and Fortrers Monroe on Saturday. There was great rejoicing at this successful change of his base. They were triotism, and not disgrace their legalty by pretexts of fornot annoved by the firing of a single rebel gun. The New York Herald says it stamps Mc'Cleilan as a great General. Robert Coles had been arrested at Williamsburg, Va., for Communication has been re-established on the Nashville

and Louisville Railroad. The river have been crossed in boats. There was a strong force at Mumfordsville and Bowling The guerrilla Morgan will be taken certain the next raid

Three thousand guerrillas, under Quantrell, attacked a large body of Missouri militia, rear Lexington, on the 19th inst., killing three hundred and capturing the balance, many arms, &c. The Yankee commander, Maj. Emery S. not be relaxed. On the contrary, I am but a waiting the asman-of-war apparently coming out from Nassav, we being Fosier, was mortally wounded. There was great exciteabout 12 miles from the Lighthouse. At five o'c'ock we ment at Lexington and St. Louis Many guerrilla bands cossionists of the South I commit to the army. The went ahead and steered for the light and towards the ship, were hovering about within ten or fifteen miles of St.

Picavune Butler is to be relieved from his command at have never thrown one straw's weight against the enabout 400 yards from her, when I went ahead at full speed.

New Orleans. Gen. Dix succeeds him.

Corcoran and Wilcox have been appointed Brigadier

Now, I have laid down this principle for myself, and have not voted for an army bill, or navy bill, or appropriation bill for this war, and have not voted against appropriation bill since the 4th of July, 1851. I appeal to The sales of Cotton in New York on Tuesday were four

> Yankee officers' cap. I was determined they should sink | The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th men that could be spared off deck were below the water- linguess of England was the principal reason why France

> > CHATTANOCGA, TENN., Aug. 23, 1862. The enemy at Battle Creek on Thursday night made de

THE YANKELS EVACUATED BATON ROUGE. [Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.) Jackson, Miss., 23d, 1862. Official information has been received here that the Fed-

FROM THE NORTH AND WEST. (Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.)

TUPELO, MISS., Aug. 24th, 1862. Louisville papers of the 18th, and Cairo of the 19th inst. have been received here. Several new points have been occupied by the Confederate Guerrillas. Richmond, 25 miles from Lexington, is now occupied by 3,000 Confederates. Gen. Morgan, were captured at Mammoth Cave.

Bodies of Cavalry, supposed to be the advance of a large force, have appeared at Loudon and Somerset. Bull Nelson was at Nashville on the 18th inst. Trains are running from Nashville on the Chattanooga

Bodies of Confederates have collected in Jackson county, Missonri, who are threatening to attack Kansas (ity. The Kansas militia have been ordered out.

An immense ovation was given Col. Corcoran at Washington City, at which Col. Wilcox declared that the rebeilion was stronger now than ever. The Northern version of the North Carolina election is that the secession candidate for Governor is deleated, and that the Unionists elected nearly every member of the Le-

gislature. Cassius M. Clay has been assigned to an important command West of Mississippi. From the camp near Cedar Run the report of scouts is that there is no heavy force of rebels within ten miles. It is thought that Jackson has gone elsewhere. The Emperor of Russia is expected to visit the United

YANKEE GUNBOATS ASCENDING YAZOO RIVER, &c. (Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.) JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 24th, 1862. Several Yankee gunboa's were ascending the Yazoo river this morning, probably on a pillaging expedition.

Thirty negroes that had been stolen from Louisiana planters, near Milliken's Bend, have returned, each bringing a

Gen. Tilghman is here, on his way to Vicksburg, to receive the exchanged prisoners.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMONP, VA., Aug. 25th, 1862. In the Senate, Mr. Yancey's resolutions in regard to the relations and rights of citizens to attack the invader, was as the tax bill. tained from his seat by indisposition. Mr. Orr submitted a resolution in relation to the medical examining board in Richmond, which elicited an animated

army. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Senate who constitute said board, and what necessity there is for it. Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to tickets. enquire into the necessity for further legislation to restrain,

within constitutional limits, exercises of power by military gers, if they behave themselves. [Laid on the table.] officers, assumed under color of the act suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Semmes criticised the order recently issued by Gen. Van Dorn, but gave him credit for patriotic motives.

bounty to conscripts. Also, a bill to amend the law prescribing rates of postage. Mr. Foote submitted resolutions declaring that the movements of our armies should be active and aggressive, as far as was consistent with enlightened discretion; that when meant. the enemy was driven back to their own country, if the deluded government at Washington still refuse us peace, our policy will be to invade the territory of the foe; and that at some moment anterior to this invasion the President should proclaim to the inhabitants of the North western States the unanimous willingness of the people of the Confederate

States to guarantee to their free use the Mississippi and

Ohio rivers, provided they will desist from all further par-

ticipation in this cruel and unnatural war. The resolutions

The House then resolved itself into secret session. TON ROUGE OCCUPIED BY THE CONFEDERATES. (Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.) JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 25th, 1852. Sara has been destroyed by the Federals.

the Confederate forces under Gen. Ruggles. Much damage was done the lower portion of the city by the Yankees before evacuating. CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, August 26th, 1862.

and neglect on the part of the medical officers whose duty it is 'o provide for the comfort of sick and wounded sol-

Mr. Semmes, of Louisians, introduced a bill to authorize the President to appropriate for public use the Sait Mines and Springs, and work the same. Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, introduced the bill of last session to make provision for the coins of the Confederacy.

Several other bills were presented, and a resolution of in-

countries. Both were adopted.

fence of that place; also, a resolution requesting the Presibili, and commented at some length upon the proclamation at Berkeley's ford, and were in full retreat in the direc-Mr. Foster, of Tennessee, advocated the passage of the Pierre Soule. Mr. Foote withdrew his resolution relative The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Military

RETREAT OF POPE'S ARMY CONFIRMED-CAPTURE PROCLAMATION OF COL. MORGAN-BUELL' FORCES FALLING BACK. Col. Morgan's proclamation. dated Hartsville, Tenn., Aug. 18th, declares his intention of putting the law of re-

It is now certain that Buell's forces are falling back from,

OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.) JACKSON, MISS., Aug 25th, 1862. Gen. Ruggles has occupied Baton Rouge. A dispatch from Baton Rouge states that Commodere sippi with a steel clad fleet, intended to operate against the ankees. No particulars are given. It is reported that the Confederate forces under Gen.

Ruzgles secured at Baton Rouge three hundred head of catle and six horses, abandoned by the enemy. All is quiet at Vicksburg.

Message of Gov. Bloore, of Lquislann.

The Franklin (La.) Eanner, of July 5th, contains the Message of Governor Moore to the people of Louisiana in re erence to the occupation of New Orleans by the enemy. established between the citizens of New Orleans and all Gordonsville in the afternoon of yesterday, and will other towns between the occupation of the enemy and those of the country Parishes, and says the only safe rule perhaps arrive in this city this morning. for their guidance is absolute non-intercourse—the entire spension of communication by visit or for trade.

a relation to the hanging of Mumford the Governor says The noble heroism of the patriot Mumford has placed his name high on the list of martyred sons. When the Federal navy reached New Orleans a squad of marines was sent on tion of Berkeley, that from various sources while there, ccupied by United States troops, nor had they reached there. The place was not in their possession. William B. Mumford pulled down the detested symbol with his own lands, and for that was condemned to be hung by General Butler after his arrival. Brought in full view of the scafold, his murderers hoped to appal his heroic soul by the exhibition of the implements of ignominious death. With vast burying ground. Many of the Federal soldiers with a Christian's hope. No doubt on the morn of the the evidence of their determination to consummate their were very communicative, and conversed freely on eve. resurrection she will rise up clad in the vestments of a brutal purpose before his eyes, they offered him life on the condition that he would abjure his country, and swear allecondition that he would abjure his country, and swear alle-giance to her foe. He spurned the offer. Scorning to stain bis soul with so foul dishonor, he met his fate courageous. swered to that question, that he was going where he In this county on the 19th inst., HESTER ANN, daughter ly, and has transmitted to his countrymen a fresh example | could strike the rebels a powerful blow. The officers of Thomas and Hester Joan h Murray, in the seventeenth of what men will do and dare when under the inspiration were particularly anxious to know the opinion of year of her age.

The Governor concludes his message as follows: every nation at war recognizes as necessary and proper to be enforced. It is needless, therefore, to say that they will inforcement. It is well to repeat them: Trading with the enemy is prohibited under all circum-

Travelling to and from New Orleans, and other places occupied by the enemy, is forbidden. All passengers will be arrested. Civizens going to these places, and returning with the enmy's usual passport will be arrested. Conscripts or militiamen, having in their possession such passports, and seeking to shun duty under the pretext of a

will be held sufficient excuse for inaction by any citizen. The utmost vigilance must be used by the officers and cit zens in the detection of spies and salar ed informers, and their apprension promptly effected. Tories must share the fate that every betrayer of his coun-Confederate notes shall be received and used as the cur-

reney of the country. River steamboats must in no case be permitted to be capared. Burn them when they cannot be saved. Provisions may be conveyed to New Orleans, only in charge of officers, and under the precautionary regulations gets killed and the other half when he comes back. governing communications between belligerents. The loss of New Orleans, bitter humiliation as it was to

Louisianians, has not created despondency, nor shaken our statesman, that success was certain from the beginning .- the people suffer for salt. Here is enough, ready made, in bellion of the South; but I propose, in the exercise of sign hung over the starboard quarter. A rifle shot took ef. is supposed they evacuated Battle Creek, and are retreatwho thinks more of his possessions than his country, that | will succumb to the depressing influences of disaster. The great heart of the reople has swelled with more intense asconfidence is well founded.

The possession by the evemy of our seaboard and main overwhelming naval force necessarily accomplished the not a bushel raised. same results accomplished by the British with the same orce in their war of subjugation. The final result will be certainties of the future which nothing but our own unfaithwhen the enemy is straight before us. Help yourselves .-Eighty Confederates, supposed to be on their way to join It is the great instrument of national as of individual suc-Governor of Louisiana. Opelousas, June 18, 1862.

The Aboiltion Congress too Strong Even for New

England. The following excellent hit at the legislation of the last Congress comes from the meridian of New England. The negro in the last Congress was too strong even for the abo-

lition regime : ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. FIRST REGULAR SESSION.

[Not copied from the record, but put down according to our recollection, and warranted correct in the main.] . An act in relation to niggers. An act to emancipate niggers.

An act to prohibit what ye call it in the torritories. An act to abolish what ye call it in the District of 5. An act concerning niggers.

An act to confiscate niggers. 7. An act to asticipate the wives and babies of contra-

8. An act to emane pate niggers who fight for the Confederacy. An act to make 'em fight for the Union. 10. An act to make freed regrees love work.

An act to educate said freed niggers. 12. An act to make paper worth more than gold. 13. An act to make a little more paper worth more than in ten years has been only six per cent.

good deal more gold. An act to free somebody's niggera An act in relation to niggers.

16. An act to prohibit importations by increasing du-17. An act to make white folks squeal, otherwise known 18. An act anthorizing the President to draft white

19. An act authorizing the President to arm niggers. An act to give a little more paper. An act concerning niegers 22. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal tender. 23. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining contracts.

24. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus 25. An act declaring white men almost as good as nig-26. An act to repeal that clause of the Constitution relating to the admission of new States.

27. An act to repeal the rest of the Constitution. 28. Resolutions pledging the government to pay for In the House a bill was introduced providing for granting emancipated niggers. 29. An act authorizing the President to pay for said nig-[Went under.] An act to confiscate things.

31. Resolution explaining that some other things are not 32. An act in relation to niggers. 33. An act to make niggers white. 34. An act to make 'em a little whiter. An act to make 'em a good deal whiter. An act in relation to colored people. An act in relation to contrabands. 38. An act concerning niggers. 39. Resolution of adjournment.

REFUGEES FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE .- The Chattanooga " Rebel " of the 21st, learns that Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, Judge Wm. L. Martin, and Mr. Joseph BAYOU SARA DESTROYED BY THE YANKEES-BA- Branch, brother of Gen. Branch of North Carolina, all citizens of Maury county, had arrived safely South of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. the line, having been expelled from their homes by or-Authentic intelligence has been received here that Bayon | der of Gen. Negley. They represent the people of Middle Tennessee as more united and determined in their Baton Rouge was to have been occupied on yesterday by hostility to Federal tyranny than at any time since the war commenced; that all feel the Rubicon is passed and that we have no alternative but in liberty or in death. The same informant learned through the gentle- once call for settlement of same. men that there are about 700 Guerrillas in Maury, who have interrupted Rail Road communications, captured In the Senate Mr. Semmes, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a select Committee to investigate the complaints of inattention that section of the country. their foraging parties, and accomplished great good in

The information received by us from the lines of the Aug. 2, 3, Wilm Rappe barnock is so confused, and the reports so conflicting, that it is with difficulty that we are enabled to Sept. 6, 7, Wilmington present anything approaching an intelligible account of affairs in that locality. On Saturday a heavy artiliery duel took place at

killed. The enemy were driven across the Rappahannock,

tion of Alexandria. As our troops approached the railroad bridge over the Rappabannock, the enemy commenced shelling it with great fury, and finally succeeded in burning the structure. While the fight at Berkeley's Ford was in progress, and after it had terminated, heavy firing was which she bore with Christian meekness, ELIZA A. M., heard on the left or in the direction of Warrenton, sup. only daughter of James and Eliza Westbrook, in her 21st posed to proceed from some portion of our forces that year.

had crossed higher up the stream. . ville yesterday morning that our forces had entered the town of Warrenton without firing a gun. and large The situation of affairs along our lines on the Rappabannock, is said to be nocst encouraging to the Confederate of the Tennessee river, having evacuated Battle quantities of commissary and other stores fell into their joy and happiness of her companions, and beloved by all.

The situation of affairs along our lines on the Rappabannock, is said to be nocst encouraging to the Confederate guard at each place.

The situation of affairs along our lines on the Rappabannock, is said to be nocst encouraging to the Confederate guard at each place. guard at each place.

compelled them to desert. It was further stated that our cavalry had burned a bridge over Cedar Run, on the Orange and Alexandria Road, between Warrents.

the Orange and Alexandria Road, between Warrents. STEEL CLAD VESSELS REPORTED OFF THE MOUTH | the Orange and Alexandria Road, between Warrenton | as happy and lively as ever. But Him who doeth all things large body of our infantry and artillery had moved down from Warrenton and taken position between the Saphael Semmess, C. S. N., is off the nouth of the Missis- enemy and the point at which this bridge was destroyed. This statement, though not improbable, is not scarcely

worthy to be considered as positively correct. We saw a letter, yesterday afternoon, from a member of Capt. Parker's artillery, dated "Camp on Rappahannock River, Aug. 24," which stated that an order had been received from Gen. Jackson at Warrenton, to hurry up the remainder of the army, and not to delay o prepare provisions, as enough had been captured at that point to feed the whole force for some time.

In the pursuit of the fleeing foe our forces captured The Governor refers to the anomalous condition of affairs several hundred prisoners, who were expected to reach

Richmond Dispatch

McClellan's Strength, etc. We learn from a party who was in McClellan's camp as a prisoner for several days previous to the evacuaat the time of his departure. The mortality in the Federal camps during the entire stay at Harrison's Landing and vicinity, was very great. The deaths are said to have averaged fifty per day, and Berkeley is now one member of the Baptist Church, and died as she had lived of fervid patriotism. I shall not forget the outrage of his | Southern people in regard to them; and laughed heartily when told that Pope, Hunter and Halleck were teenth year of her age. I am not introducing any new regulations for the conduct | considered consummate villains. Many articles of value of our citizens, but am only placing before them those that were left at Berkeley, but his immense train of waggons and horses were all carried off without difficulty. WILLIE ROBERT, son of W. J. and D. A. Cornwall, aged These are estimated to have numbered one thousand, 6 years, 6 months and 17 days. sistance and presence of the General appointed to the De- and the first of them started down the peninsula more partment to inaugurate the most effectual method for their than a fortnight since, showing that the evacuation was even then determined on.

McClellan is said to be much dispirited at the terri- years. ble disaster which befell his army around Richmond .-Formerly of an unusually sprightly and jovial turn, he was scarcely able to greet Lincoln with a smile on the an early day .- Pet. Ex.

ing advertisement, from the Bayou Sara Ledger. \$5000 FOR A SUBSTITUTE. - I will pay the above sum | intimate friend from childhood. for a substitute. He must be sound so as to pass inspection. One half of the money to be paid when he S. N. WHITE.

Salt Resources of the Confederacy.

Reading the Field & Fireside of a late date, we find, in abiding faith in our success. Not to the eye of the enthu- an editorial talk of Dr. Lee, the following about a salt mine stastic patriot alone, who might be expected to color events at Saltville, Virginia, a statement which, if true, would with his hones, but to the more impassioned gaze of the seem to leave the Southern Confederacy without excuse if one mine, for a dozen such countries, if they would only dig

Our people at this time lack salt, not because they have no and meet with ready sale at high figures. We quote BEEVES good salt mines, for they have the richest in the world, but at 10 to 15 cts. per lb., and SHEEP at \$3 to \$5 each, accordirations for the cause the more it seemed to totter. Their because they will not work and raise dry salt from two hua- ing to quality. dred feet under the surface of the ground at this place .-The stratum of salt is known to be over one hundred and demand. We continue to quote from carts and wagons at water courses ought to have been forescen by us. His lifty feet in thickness; and there is an open well to it, but 38 to 40 cents per lb. for hog round.

The whole blame of the scarcity of salt rests with the people; for there are unknown millions of bushels here on the same. Let us turn unheeding ears to rumors of foreign a good railroad, within two hundred feet of the surface of intervention. To believe is to rely on them. We must re- the ground, to be had for a little manual labor. It seems \$1.70 per bushel. y on ourselves. Our recognition as a nation is one of those to us that people do not care to be independent of the North for hay, salt, leather, shoes and boots and other artifulness can prevent. We must not look around for help cles. It they want to be independent, why do they not to \$150 per bushel. second the efforts of those who have labored for years, through good report and evil report, to procure these necessaries in the Confederacy? If European powers do not LARD.—32 to 35 cents per lb. raise the blockade for us, we shall not have one-fourth salt enough to save our meat this winter. Let no man be deceived in this matter, for speculators rule the land, and are likely to crush out all opposition. Vampires fatten while our country bleeds at every pore. No one will aid us in checking this insane thirst to make money out of the pullie calamities. All we can do is to point to the mouster | fowls 60 to 70 cents each. evils of the day.

Counterfelt Trensury Notes. Secretary Memminger has decided in consequence of the numerous counterfeits, to withdraw from circulation | per bushel. all the Confederate Treasury Notes of the denominations of fifty and twenty dollars, dated September 2d,

Any person holding notes of the above denomination | per bunch. and date, may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, and receive in exchange interest bearing notes or call certificates, which certificates report in prices this week. Flour is still selling at \$17 to prepared, and until taken up, interest thereon will be cents. paid at the rate of six per cent.

Lynchburg Republican. Scotland, according to her last census, contains a popu-

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Mur-phy, Mr. GEORGE H. I. MARMION, of Barper's Ferry, Va., and Miss ELIZABETH C. WOOD, of Wilmington, N On the evening of the 5th inst., at the house of the bride's

father, R. M. DEVANE to Miss MARY J. LEWIS-all of

HIPP, BELTS AND SPURS LISH HOOKS AND LINES, NOTION AND WOOL CARDS CEINE AND WRAPPING TWINE DOWDER, SHOT AND CAPS,

HOEMAKER'S TOOLS. RENCH CALF SKINS. THOE THREAD, LL KINDS OF CHAINS.

LL KINDS OF SADDLES.

LL KINDS OF HARNESS. JAMES WILSON'S For sale at Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment, August 26th, 1862—d&w. No. 5 Market-street. No. 5 Market-street. COUNTRY POMESPUNS.

COUNTRY SUCKS, &c.

WE ADVISE every reader of The Journal to send al to Mr. Baldwin, the Army Clothing Merchant, 38 August 26th, 1862. OFFICE Q. M., "DISTRICT OF THE CAPE FEAR," Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 27th, 1862. }
LL PERSONS having any claims whatsoever, or any unsettled business from April 1st, 1862, with the Quartermaster of the District of the Cape Fear, will at

Persons having received checks on the Bank of Cape 297-3t&1-1t

duity adopted.

In the Bouse, Mr. Foster, of Alabama, introduced a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of drafting negrees, to be employed as teamsters cooks, and hospital nurses.

Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, submitted a similar resolution in reference to recalling our Commissioners from foreign countries. Both were adopted.

Mr. Barkesdale, of Mississi pi, introduced a bill to repeal the second section of the act limiting the act authorizing a bore, and H. Ross. Four critilous designs and Asstham rivers, between ninetcen guns of the Washington Artillery, Col. Walton commanding, and about forty guns of the Seldom have we known one who exhibited, in a higher degree, the character of a good man, than the excellant gentleman whose decease we have to record above. Modeliant and reserved, but to his friends and associates his character shone forth in all its native loveliness and H. Ross. Four critilous deivers were also. bers, and H. Ross. Four artillery drivers were also a good husband and a kind father. He was sheriff of his county for twelve years, and as an efficer, none excelled him. He leaves a bereaved wife, eight children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irriparable loss—and we hope their loss is his gain.

The gentle sufferer bowed his head and met death smilingly;

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

THIRD BOUND.

This simple notice but merely tells us that another has passed from life into eternity; but it is in the home circle Passengers who arrived by the Central train last that her loss will be most deeply felt. It was there she was evening, state that it was currently reported at Gordons most sincerely loved, and it will be there that her death will not so easily escape the memory, but be enshrined forever. She was of a sweet and affectionate disposition, the treasure of her parents, the pride of her brothers, the and the Prince William line, cutting off the retreat of well saw fit that it must not be so. The victor Death came the enemy in the direction of Manassas, and that a and nipped the flower as it was blossoming into womanhood, and claimed her for his victim, and never did he claim

a fairer flower. When grim Death came she murmured not. But begged them not to weep She blessed them all, and closed her eyes And sweetly fell asleep.

Sleep on! sweet friend until that day When thou shalt reappear, We'll now resign thee to the tomb. But we shall meet thee there. Weep not! foud parents; Eliza is gone Where she will be at rest-To join the angels in their song,

On her Redeemer's breast.

At Shelby, Cleaveland county, on the 19th July, Mrs. RHODA MURRAY, widow of the late Hosea Murray of Duplin county, in the 77th year of her age. This excellent lady was on a visit at the time to a beloved daughter, when she was taken sick and died. She was everywhere recognized by those who knew her as possessing those sterling qualities which make up the good neighbor, the affection mother, the faithful wife, and the true Christian. Good sense and a fine judgment, blended with energy and a strength of character that rendered her a ion of Berkeley, that from various sources while there, e learned that McClellan had but 35,000 effective men her family, her children, and to the community. Of great demestic worth, she showed by the arrangements of her household and her management of business that good taste, industry and simplicity, that makes jewels of so many of our women. She had been for many years a consistent

In this county, on the 21st inst., AMELIA CATHARINE. daughter of Thomas and Hester Joanah Murray, in the nine-At Lillington, New Hanover county, at 10 o'clock, on the

evening of the 22nd August, 1862, of Putrid Sore Throat, Another tie is loosed from earth, And stayed in Heaven. In this town, on Sunday afternoon, 24th inst., Lieut.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, of Newkirk's Cavalry, aged 25

At Chimborazo Hospital, July 12th, 1862, Mr. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BELCHER, a Private in Company C, 20th settled down into a gloomy melancholy at Berkeley, and Reg't N. C. S. T. He was wounded on the 27th June, at the taking of the Battery at Cold Harbor. He fell on the was scarcely able to greet Lincoln with a smile on the occasion of Old Abe's visit some three weeks since. It w. H. Smith, his first Lieut. A. N. Jones and the 2nd Sergt. was frequently rumored in camp that McClellan had C. Mears, and several Privates were killed, all of them havparole, shall be treated as public enemies. No such papers determined to resign, and many of the officers and sol- ing in the charge penetrated the Battery. He was the diers say that such an event is confidently expected at younger son of G. A. Belcher, of Columbus county, N. C., and one of the first to volunteer in the service of his country. Universally beloved by his fellow soldiers and a large circle of acquantance who mourn his early loss, he being A CHANCE FOR A SUBSTITUTE - We give the follow- only 20 years of age. This tribute of respect is from his fellow soldier of the same Company and Regiment, and his

At his residence in Sampson county, on the 30th July, 1862, JAMES R. MERRITT, aged about 42 years. The deceased was a kind husband and benevolent master, and has left a widow and many friends and relatives to mourn his At his residence in Sampson county, on the 4th instant, MICHAEL N. MERRITT, aged about 32 years. The deceased was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a benevolent master, and has left a wife and 2 children, and a large circle of acquaintances and friends to mourn his

WILMINGTON MARKET, AUGUST 27th. BREF CATTLE AND EHERP-Are brought in very slowly,

BACON .- But little coming to market, and we notice a fair BEESWAX -Sells readily at 32 to 36 cts per Ib. BUTTER-Sells at 35 to 65 cents per lb. COFFEE-Retails at \$2 50 per 1b.

CORN MEAL-Sells in the small way from the granaries at Conn .- None of consequence coming in, and the supp on market is quite small. We quote by the quantity at \$1 45 FLOUR -Supply light, and demand moderate. We quote LARD .- 32 to 35 cents per lb.

Molasses -- New Orleans \$2 50 per gallon by the bbl. Nails.-\$18 per keg. Osnaburgs.-42 to 45 cts. per yard. OIL .- Peanut, \$4 to \$5 per gallon. Onions.-\$4 per bushel. POULTRY .- Chickens 30 to 45 cents, as to size, and grown

POTATOES .- Irish \$3 to \$4 per bushel. RICE.—The price of clean ranges from 63 to 84 cents per lb., as in quality, SALT-Continues to be in active demand for speculative purposes. We quote sales of Sound made at \$10 50 to \$12 EUGAR-55 to 60 cents per lb.

Sheeting-37 to 45 cents per yard by the bale, according to width. YARN-Is scarce and in demand. Retails at \$1 50 to \$5 TALLOW-50 to 55 cents per lb. CHARLOTTE, Aug. 25 .- We have but little change to

will be taken up with other notes as soon as they can be \$18; Corn 93 to \$1; Cotton 16 to 18 cents; Bacon 29 to 33 FAYETTEVILLE Aug. 25.—Beef—Retailing at 15.—Bacon 35. Lard 35. Beeswax 30 to 37½. Corn \$1 30.— Cotton-18 to 20. Spun Yarn \$3 per bunch; 4-4 Sheeting

45; Blue Shirtings 50; Osnaburgs 374. Cotton Bagging-35 cts. Candles-Fayetteville mould 50. Flour-I amily lation of 3,062,294. This includes all the natives who are in \$19 50, Super \$19. Hides-Dry 27 to 30; green 8. I-onthe military, navy and merchant service, and the increase Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity. Irish Potatoes (new) \$1 25 per bushel. Molasses-N. O. \$2 50 by the bbl. Nails \$18 to \$20 per keg. Onions-\$2 25 per bushel. Rye \$2 00. Oats 75. Rice-7½ to 8 cts. by the cask. Sugar-retailing at 50 to 75. Salt-Sound \$9 to \$10 for 50 lbs. Liggors-N. C. Rye Whiskey \$4 50 to 5 00, Corn Whiskey \$3 to 3 50.— Apple Brandy \$3 50 to 4 00. Spirits Turpentine 25 to 374. Tallow 30 to 35. Wool 60 to 70.

> HEADQUARTERS, WILMINGTON HORSE ARTILLERY,) CAMP NEAR KINSTON, August 23d, 1862. N obedience to orders from Headquarters, all members absent on sick furloughs or otherwise, are hereby order-

ed in camp immediately, under the penalty of being treated as deserters.

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Capt. Commanding. August 25th, 1862. 297-1wd-1tw. \$300 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, in the month of September, 1860, a negro man named JOE. Joe is about 24 years of age, black color, thick set; well

known in Duplin county-was raised near Teachey's depot, by Mr. Murray. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Teachey's. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him. T. G. SELLERS Aug. 28, 1862. NEGROES RUNAWAY_\$2,200 REWARD.

DUNAWAY FROM MY PLANTATION, on Muddy ty-two negroes, named as follows: Ned, Hogan, Will, Israel, Lazarus, David, Harrison, Joe, Eli, Noah, George, Moses, Pumpkins, Eurrell, Tony, McRee, Melvin, Hansley, Joshua, Sarah, Orris and Amy. The above negroes are believed to be making their way towards Kinston or Newbern. to get to the Yankees. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for each, or twenty-two hundred dollars for the whole, for their delivery

to the undersigned, or for their safe confinement in any jail n the State so that I can get them again. BENJAMIN LANIER. Duplin county, N. C., August 19th, 1862. 290-d3t-w3w DISSOLUTION.

BY MUTUAL consent the firm of KING & JOHNSON is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by Oliver Kelley. JERE. J. KING, T. H, JOHNSON. Aug. 6th, 1862

Fear from this office will present them for immediate payment.

J. B. MOREY,

Major and Quartermaster.

Major and Quartermaster.

Defore doing so.

T. H. JOHNSON. 280-1md&w